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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

The leading Copperheads in this city are in a feverish state of excitement in consequence of the defeat of their fraternity in Maine and the spiking of their guns by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. They had organized an association, collected funds, and metured plans to prevent conscripts filling up the wasted ranks of our armies. Arrangements had been completed to secure the escape of non-resistent Democrats by an appeal to the courts. Officers had been hired, attorneys had been engaged, judges had been named, and conscripts had been chosen for the experiment, when, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, came the proclamation of the President, and shook all their plans into chaos. Now, they cannot redeem the pledge they have made to withhold the drafted men from the ranks. One condition on which votes had been promised to them by the conscripts and their friends has been forfeited. Their disloyal zeal without discretion has made them conspicuous traitors, and they fear the wrath to come. In vain they invoke the interference of Gov. Seymour, for he is in the hands of men whose policy like water suits itself to the inequalities of the channel through which it flows. In this dilemma they collect on the street corners and in the liquor saloons, and in undertones swear against the Government, and express the hope that foreign intervention will soon give relief to their unfortunate brethren in the Confederacy.

Dispatches received at headquarters, St. Louis, from the Southwest, report that Col. Cloud, 2d Kansas Cavalry, attacked the enemy's rear guard on the 1st inst., eight miles south of Fort Smith, killing and wounding twenty, and taking forty prisoners, with a loss on our side of two killed and eight wounded. Capt. E. C. Lynde is one of the killed. Col. Cloud is now in command at Fort Smith. The Rebel General Hindman and General Sam Houston are reported dead. General Holmes not dead.

Late Nashville papers state that passengers from Stevenson report a reverse to Gen. Thomas's Corps, near Lafayette, between Trenton and Dalton, Ga. The report doubtless relates to the engagement of Negley's Division of that Corps, announced some days since.

Judge Betts of the United States Court for the District of Southern New-York, announces that the President's Proclamation suspending the power of the Court over cases of a military nature, and (Judge B.) declines to interfere.

### GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the presence in our harbor of the Russian frigate Orliska, Capt. Boutakoff, and suggested that the hospitality of the city be tendered to her officers as the representative of a Government distinguished for its unwavering friendship to the United States. Aldermen Ferry, Fremont and Hall were appointed a special committee to co-operate with a like committee from the Councilmen in the matter. Under report and resolution a bid is to be inaugurated against the City Railroads, chartered by the Legislature; the Corporation Council being directed to proceed against them for violating the city ordinance, and the Croton Aqueduct Department being requested to take up the rails and restore the streets to their original condition.

On the 1st of October, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company will be running a double track to Newport, 35 miles from Philadelphia, and the work toward Baltimore will be continued until it is successfully completed. It is expected that by the meeting of Congress there will be a double track between Baltimore and Washington. A double track is in course of construction between Philadelphia and New-York. The junction of railroads in Philadelphia will be in a condition by the 1st of December to run the cars through from Washington to Jersey City without change of cars.

Representatives of railroad interests say that the construction of the bridge over the Susquehanna River is progressing vigorously. The entire length will be 3,500 feet. Thirteen stone piers are used in iron, some of which are sunk in water 43 feet deep. The great pier will be sunk this month, and the others finished before January. Both abutments will be completed before next Spring, and probably all the pile foundations this Autumn. The bridge will cost about a million of dollars.

The following highly able and distinguished persons constitute the National Resident Democratic Committee (in Washington), the vacancies having recently been filled: The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Ind.; J. C. Robinson, Ill.; Anson Herrick, N. Y.; N. Perry, N. J.; R. S. Green, esp. N. J.; J. J. Jones, esp. La.; J. D. Hoover, esp. Washington, D. C.; J. J. Jones, Chairman; J. D. Hoover, Secretary.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting on Monday afternoon. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in allowing junk dealers to ring a bell or string of bells in their business throughout the streets of the city; also in tendering the hospitalities of the city to Captain Boutakoff and officers of the Russian frigate Orliska.

J. C. Ayer & Co.'s large pill and cherry pectoral building at Lowell, Mass., took fire on Wednesday night. The two upper stories were entirely burned out. The lower stories were not much damaged, except by water. About two hundred hands were thrown out of employment. Loss about \$60,000. Insurance, \$30,000.

Messrs. Blunt and Purdy of the Substitute and Relief Committee were waited upon yesterday by a large number of drafted men, anxious to procure exemption. A majority of the substitutes are from the western part of the State, and have been brought here by the brokers. Upward of 70 substitutes were accepted yesterday.

In the Habeas Corpus case of Marshal Cox, Justice Clerk of the Supreme and Superior Courts ordered the whole case to be heard at the General Term, to be held on Monday next, so that all cases where the

writs had been issued before the appearance of the President's Proclamation may be heard before a full bench.

Cars now run from San Francisco to within 17 miles of San Jose, over the Western Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles will be in order for passenger cars within a month. The remainder of the road to San Jose will be completed by January.

The Swiss Shooting Festival was livelier than ever yesterday. Some of the best marksmen made 40 or 50 bull's-eye shots during the day. A small howitzer signaled the close of the shooting for the day. It will be resumed this morning.

Coroner Naumann on Thursday held an inquest on the body of Adolph Davis, who committed suicide on the morning of that day. Deceased entered Woodham's store, selected a pistol and shot himself.

The mails of the Arabia reached here yesterday. We receive by her three days' later foreign papers, from which we give some interesting additions to the summary of news already published.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday re-elected Messrs. C. H. Marshall, E. E. Morgan and Robert L. Taylor as Pilot Commissioners.

The examination of conscripts yesterday resulted as follows: 61 held to service, 36 provided substitutes, and 6 paid the commutation fee.

The story got up in Philadelphia that General Gillmore had resigned is without foundation.

Stocks, under sales to realize profits, were lower yesterday, and dull at the quotations. At the Stock Exchange Government securities were steady and offered sparingly. At the Second Board U. S. 5s, of '61, sold at 104 1/2 for Coupons; 7 3/8, 104 1/2 for American Gold, 124 1/2 for 1864. At the close of the day prices were lower. Freight was firmer, but the market was less active. Money was more abundant than for several days, and was freely offered at 5 1/2 per cent. Gold closed at 152 1/2, and had not materially varied.

### "THE UNION AS IT WAS."

Practical statesmanship does not disregard theories; but it insists on due deference to facts. France, for example, has many able, intelligent and upright men who are profoundly, intensely Royalist—who believe that the happiness of their countrymen and the well-being of mankind would be promoted by the restoration of the House of Bourbon to the French throne. But does any one suppose that there is a Royalist so mad as to desire the re-establishment of all that the Revolution has swept away—a return to Absolutism, Feudalism, and all their monstrous abuses and intolerable oppressions? Whoever cherishes such a misconception does gross injustice even to the most bigoted partisan of Legitimacy and the Divine Right of Kings.

When men tell us that they are for "the Union as it was"—when they employ this phrase to catch the votes of the ignorant and unreflecting—we have a right to insist that they shall expound it in its relation to existing facts. For instance:

I. There are to-day not less than Three Hundred Thousand Persons in our country who were slaves in 1850, but whom the Rebellion and its consequences have set at liberty. Not less than One Hundred Thousand of these are aiding, in one capacity or another, the National effort to conquer the Rebels and restore the temporarily subverted authority of the Union. Do the champions of "the Union as it was" propose the return of these freedmen, or of any portion of them, into Slavery to the Rebels who once owned them? If not, what do they propose with regard to them?

II. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 stands untouched on the statute-book. Under that act, any fugitive from Rebel Slavery into a Free State may be claimed, seized, and borne away into bondage, and there is no legal remedy. His plea that he fled because his master was a rebel in arms against the Union, and that he thought it his duty to escape from that master's service to the protection of the National flag, there to do what he could toward upholding that flag, could not be received by the U. S. Commissioner. (See the act.) The only question which that functionary is authorized to try is a very narrow one—"Was this Jim or Jerry formerly held as his slave by the claimant in this case?" And did he escape from said claimant's service?" Of course, the decision must be in the affirmative, and the person claimed must thereupon be surrendered. How far and where will this be practicable, especially in the presence of Union Volunteers, who remember that the claimant was a Rebel guerrilla who tried to surprise and massacre them, and that the fugitive crept into their camp by night, warned them of his master's purpose, and so saved their lives? Such cases will inevitably and frequently occur: what shall be done with them?

III. West Virginia has for a year groined under her subjugation to the slavesholding oligarchy this side of the Alleghenies. She struggled hard to free herself from Slavery in the Constitutional Convention of 1829-30, but was overborne by the tide-water vote. She should have been one of the great coal-digging, iron-making, oil-pumping, manufacturing States, with a population of at least One Million; but Old Virginia has kept her under so that she is still mainly covered with the primitive forest, but with a rude beginning of manufacturing industry, and a population of Three Hundred Thousand. The Slaveholders' Rebellion has liberated her: she sloughed off the dead body and has become a Free State, with new hopes, quickened energies, and a magnificent prospect. To blot her out of existence and re-consign her to the tomb whence she has emerged, is to expose her people to merciless and enduring punishment for her loyalty at the hands of the oligarchs whose rule she has spurned, whose treason she has resisted. Yet this is vital to "the Union as it was." Shall it be her doom?

IV. The leading, active, uncompromising Unionists of the South are all, or nearly all, on record as foes of Slavery. When Andrew Johnson—a Democrat all his life, who voted for every Pro-Slavery aggression and outrage, up to the outbreak of the Rebellion, and supported Breckinridge for President in 1860—comes out for Emancipation, at the earliest moment, but Emancipation any how—you may be sure that there are not many Unionists left behind. Andrew J. Hamilton, Michael Halon, M. C., ex-Gov. R. M. Stewart of Mo., ex-Gov. Hicks of Md., are conspicuous instances illustrating the general truth. In Kentucky, the management of James Guthrie, Geo. D. Prentice and a few other leaders, has partly prevented the development of Anti-Slavery conviction and partly suppressed its manifestation; but outside of that State, and

to a far greater extent inside of it than is generally believed, the earnest friends of the Union and the determined foes of Slavery are identical. A Pro-Slavery restoration of the Union dooms all these, not merely to perpetual exclusion from office, but to banishment from the South or martyrdom in it. The Slave Power never can and never will forgive them: should it recover its ascendancy, they must run or die. Can sincere Unionists in the North wish to expose themselves to this alternative?

V. The universal and sanguine expectation of the slaves that this War is to result in their freedom is a great fact. It is not based on any particular assurance or pledge, but on what they learned while waiting at the tables or listening at the doors of their masters years ago. Those masters, especially when inflamed by drink, have been accustomed to talk freely, boastfully of the war they were about to have with "the North" and "the Abolitionists." The stupidest negro could not help comprehending that this was a war for Slavery—a war in which Southern defeat would be Slavery's overthrow. Since the Proclamations of Freedom, their hopes have of course been still more definite and surely grounded. The War has separated them from their masters; over large areas of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., Slavery has today no political existence. The practical question is not one of Emancipation but of Enslavement. Do you comprehend that this is one of the gravest and most difficult questions possible? Any one can break an egg; but to make a whole and vital egg out of a broken one—who is adequate to that?

We speak to practical men: Will they not consider?

### THE ISSUE SIMPLIFIED.

The Ohio soldiers now fighting for their country are authorized and enabled by law to vote at the ensuing and all subsequent elections; and accredited representatives of either party are now visiting the several armies distributing the necessary blanks and ballots. Mr. Griffiths, commissioned by the Vallandigham party to represent it in the Army of Gen. Rosecrans, reached that General's headquarters at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 5th inst., and was of course respectfully received. Gen. John A. Garfield, who is Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans (and M. C. elect from the old Giddings District), met him and had a conversation on politics, whereof the substance is thus reported by a correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette*:

Garfield remarked, in substance, that he understood from some of the leading divines in the North that the Government could not succeed in eradicating the Rebellion, and that it was in favor of immediately and unconditionally stopping the war, to which Griffiths answered affirmatively.

Griffiths, in reply, said that the armies of the Government should succeed, your party would be disappointed, and its prospects badly injured.

Griffiths—Yes, to some extent.  
Garfield—Now, in your opinion, this army may be engaged in a terrible battle with Bragg's whole force. Possibly we may crush it. Would not your party be injured by such a result?

Griffiths—Well, you would affect the result of the election.

Garfield—Oh! then, as a party, you don't want to see us succeed?

Griffiths—Really, we have no interest in the fight.

Griffiths—You are perfectly indifferent, then, whether we or Bragg are crushed.

This Griffiths rather evaded, saying his party had no interest in the issue of the fight, but carefully observed that he was in favor of the South who did not express themselves willing and anxious to discuss the subject of a reconstruction of the Union, so soon as the Government should withdraw its troops. Now, said Garfield, sternly and emphatically, I hold myself responsible as an aid and public officer, to the Democratic party of Ohio, to prove that Vallandigham knew that he stated a stupendous falsehood. The Rebel Gov. Harris of Tennessee said to him, in the presence of many witnesses, that he, Griffiths, had told him that he would accept no terms that did not recognize the eternal separation of the South from the North. We will discuss in terms which do not begin with these conditions. We will accept no boundary line south of the Ohio.

Gen. Garfield added that he could give the names of many responsible citizens of Shelbyville, Tenn., who heard the conversation between Vallandigham and Harris.

In reply, Griffiths said that Vallandigham was sleeping as close to the wind as he could, when making that statement, to secure his political success. "Vallandigham," he said, "has no reputation of the restoration of the Union."

As may have been expected, much feeling was created in the staff at his appearance.

The Army vote for Governor of Ohio, unless reduced by bloody battles during the four weeks ensuing, will doubtless exceed 50,000. We put it to the candor of every intelligent man to say whether Val. is likely to obtain 2,000 of the whole number. Then we ask every patriot to judge whether he ought to receive any.

### PEACE-MAKING.

*The Louisville Journal* says: "The NEW YORK TRIBUNE takes up the controversy about the suggestion of Fernando Wood, and under that title writes a letter to the *Journal* for the suggestion that the Rebels were ready to send their representatives to Congress upon the declaration of an amnesty. The editor says the testimony from the authorities at Richmond is all on the other side, and quotes what Gen. Grant said to Vallandigham—that the Southern authorities would accept nothing but independence. He says communications have been frequent between Washington and Richmond, and that no confirmation of the suggestion made by Wood has appeared."

"Now, all this does not prove a negative. Declarations are abundant of this sort—that the Rebels will never consent to anything short of independence. We expect to hear that from Vallandigham—that the men who are willing and anxious to abandon the contest, if terms are offered that do not sacrifice their pride and their manhood. The country will not be satisfied with such attempts to prove a negative, against the assertion that there is positive evidence to the contrary. If it be sought, this effort of *The Tribune* is, in fact, an admission, to the minds of intelligent people, that the President is not following up the matter as vigorously as he ought to do. It is not to be shown that he was mistaken on the point of the whole matter, and resting the defense there. It follows that if Wood was not mistaken, the President made a grave mistake in dismissing the matter as he did. *The Tribune* will not say that power should not be made, if it could be, according to the judgment of Mr. Wood. It would not do to say so to the people of the United States. No one contends that this letter of Wood's justified an amnesty. The point to be required here is whether the information Wood had was reliable, what it amounted to. We grant it may have been a mistake. The unsupported judgment of Mr. Wood was not sufficient ground of action; but it ought to have been taken into it if there was any chance of its being true. No amount of evidence on the other side would justify the neglect of it."

—As we believe *The Journal* not fully resolved to be wrong in the premises, we will recur to the subject.

If our evidence does not "prove a negative," why should *The Journal* suppress the most direct and important portion of it? We stated before that we did exactly what *The Journal* censures the President for not doing—conferred with the most prominent and zealous advocates of Peace in the Free States, including Chase, Barney (the only named apostle of Peace from Richmond, except Wesley Greene, who proved a swindling impostor, who had never been in Disick at all). We listened to Cornell Jewett, to

Vallandigham, and others zealous for Peace, whom we well knew either were or might be in full communication with the Rebel Chiefs through their well-known friends and well-wishers this side of the Potomac. To some if not all of these we said: "We are for Peace; we will do and dare anything to secure an honorable and fit adjustment of our quarrel; but what say the Confederates? What do they propose? If you do not know, you can certainly ascertain: There are A., B., and C, in Washington or Baltimore, who, if they do not know already, can easily ascertain the best terms which the Confederates will accede to: Will you sound them and find out?" They said they would try, and we presume they did; but no answer ever came back. And we have many reasons for our conviction that no answer came, simply because the Rebel chiefs would make Peace on no other basis than that of Disunion, nor, indeed, on that with any boundaries that even *The Louisville Journal* would agree to, unless it is anxious to shine as a Confederate organ. In other words: The Rebels would make no Peace that did not give them West Virginia, Kentucky and East Tennessee; so we had no choice but to prosecute the war, even if we had been willing to consent to Disunion.

*The Journal* is utterly wrong in supposing that we consider that the President erred in his treatment of Wood's absurd letter. That the Rebels should be willing to return to the Union under an amnesty, yet unwilling to say so otherwise than through a shadow whom, even now, Mr. Wood dare not embody, is utterly inconceivable. We insist that even *The Journal* does not believe it. Had an amnesty been all they required, the President's assurance to Wood must have satisfied them. But not alone through that, but through innumerable channels, have they learned that the President would do his utmost for Peace on the basis of a restoration of the Union. Then why do they still hang back?

**ANTI-DEMOCRATIC DIVINITY.**

The correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper, in a letter from the Army of the Potomac, mentions that he has met with a Doctor of (Shelbyville) Divinity, a most aged person, who baptized all Gen. Wise's children, and was intimate with Gen. Beauregard at Bull Run. This very venerable ecclesiastic is not only a Parson and a Doctor, but he is also a prophet, and foretells things amazingly. His father "kept over a thousand slaves"—or to speak with a nearer accuracy, a thousand slaves kept him, and his family into the bargain. Such being his past, his views of the future are mightily monarchical, and suggestive of unlimited lines of emperors, kings, and princes. Virginia, he announces, will be a Kingdom. Pennsylvania—previously subjugated by the Confederates—will be a principality. South Carolina will be a dukedom. Here his inspiration, not inspiration, appears to have suddenly failed him, so that although this revered seer probably knows exactly what the other States will be, he failed to communicate the thrilling intelligence to his auditor. We are told that this far-seeing old gentleman is among the "leading divines in Virginia"—and a most diabolical ditch he would lead Virginia into. His sheep went stone-blind long ago, and here is the shepherd quite beyond the blessings of barnacles.

Verily, this is a strange tale which is predicted for Virginia. We hardly see how any monarch could rule in those parts without a perpetual rat-tat from Patrick Henry in his royal ears, or a duo of rat-tats from Patrick Henry and one Thomas Jefferson. The first named thundered: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third may profit by their example!" Jefferson said, what an old English Democrat had said before, that he did not think that "mankind came into the world all saddled and bridled, to be ridden by kings." But, in spite of the exhausted and exhausting argumentation of Mr. Calhoun, it now appears that Democracy and Slavery make but an explosive mixture, and that those who are perturbation stinklers for their own liberties, and incorrigible thieves of the liberties of others, are not the most logical of dwellers in this most inconsistent world.

That the Confederacy, in the event of its independence, would be obliged to give up its Democracy, or rather the forms of it, for that is substantially all that it possesses, we have no cause to disbelieve. The aged clergyman in Virginia, for such a very aged clergyman, is uncommonly right. In bodies political, no more than in anything else, can men go on forever prating one thing and practicing another—blowing hot and cold in a breath—erecting out good Lord and good Devil—enacting fine theories which they never regard in any other action, and making by all that they do and say a dilapidated fallacy of their fundamental law. So that mangle the Monroe doctrine, and in spite of a thousand traditions, Virginia would lapse as easily into a Monarchy as the slaveholder, perhaps originally amiable, lapses into a coarse and heavy-handed tyrant. We must try to save the Old Dominion from this ignoble destiny, if only for the sake of old acquaintance.

**ANDREWS.**  
Whereas Andrews, who got up the riot here in New-York, why was he not tried with the other rioters (see Recorder's Edition)? In short, was not he sent on here to get up a riot, in order to have a pretext for declaring martial law in New-York?  
[S. V. Express.]  
Andrews is in safe keeping at Fort Lafayette. He was not tried with the other rioters, because he is in the hands of the United States authorities. He had been a resident of this city more than four years, was a noisy leader among the Peace Democrats of his Ward, and made a speech at Fernando Wood's Mass Meeting (called a State Convention) at the Cooper Institute. He addressed the mob on the first day of the riot, and was his chief leader in the upper part of the city. In his coarse harangues, he urged the rioters to destroy the "Nigger Press"—to crush out the men who sustained the "Nigger War"—to put down by force the party that supported the "Nigger Government"—and to visit vengeance upon the "Amalgamationists."

This champion of the rioters, who boasted of his Virginia blood and his aristocratic associations, was found in bed with a colored harlot on the morning of his arrest. She had in good

part supported him from her wages of shame for several months before the riots.

In the opinion of those best qualified to form a correct judgment, Andrews was the tool of more cautious Rebels living in this city. He frequently called at a certain house known to be the fashionable place of resort for Secessionists, and, when taken into custody, he had in his pocket-book a considerable sum in Confederate notes.

It is not likely that he was sent on here to get up a riot; for it is alleged that he ran away from his Virginia home, leaving a wife and four children destitute. Being here, he was chosen by the Pro-Slavery, anti-Government, anti-War wireworkers to be the mouthpiece of the mob. When the fact of his arrest became known, his friends made an effort to secure his freedom by issuing a writ of habeas corpus. He stormed at the detectives who had, so early in the morning, separated him from his dusky paramour, declared the arrest "arbitrary" and "unconstitutional," and demanded an immediate trial; but he was sent to Fort Lafayette before the City Judge could come to his relief, and in due time he will have a fair trial.

The speech he delivered to the mob, when he urged the rioters to sack and burn the stores and dwellings of parties friendly to the Government, was the same speech (with additions) that he delivered before the Peace Democracy at Fernando Wood's demonstration at the Cooper Institute. The variations only adapted it to the new state of facts, leaving its spirit unchanged.

**A PATRIARCH IN PENURY.**

A Patriarch, of the regular American-Abraham-Afric variety, who cannot pay Forty Dollars per month, does not remind one so very much, after all, of the fine old Jewish gentleman as Dr. Low would consider desirable. Charles A. Reggio, a planter patriarch residing below New-Orleans, was recently separated from his wife, and was ordered to pay her the above-named sum. On the 3d inst., as we have already stated, this widowed representative of Isaac and Jacob came sorrowfully into the District Court and announced his utter pecuniary inability to comply with the order. The tale which he told was really touching. Before the war, undertaken, the reader will remember, to render Slavery permanent and to prevent Southern estates from running away, this venerable gentleman had a neat collection of bondmen and bondwomen, to say nothing of Mrs. Reggio. Now most of his property has vanished. All his Blacks save two have departed. And so has Mrs. Reggio. We do not remember that any such awful smash-up is recorded in the Scriptures, except perhaps in the Book of Job. The latter recovered most of his camels and other things, but we do not believe that Reggio will, by any manner of means. A pitiful Court told him that he need not pay the monthly dollars, at least for the present—which was considerate, especially as he said that he could not!

From this little tale, which we relate without a bit of varnish, it must be evident that Patriarchy, especially when it mixes itself up with Treason, is about as uncertain as any other 'Archy. Here is a first-rate Patriarch, with every convenience except a wife, and nobody to be Patriarched, if we may use the expression! Here is a most accomplished flogger, but nobody to be flogged! Here is a guide, philosopher and friend, and nobody to be guided and philosophized and befriended! All these tender charges have absconded from their natural leader and protector, who bought them, of course, to lead and protect them! Don't wish to be led! Don't wish to be protected! Was there ever such fatuity?

—But what we want especially to know is, what will become of Patriarch Reggio, after this stripping bareness? As he could not take care of his bondmen, who is now to take care of him? He told the Court, no doubt with many tears, that he supposed that Two hand-folk who remained to him, would be presently roaming—and who is to dress him? and cook for him? and make his bed? and black his boots? and groom his horses? and mix his juleps? and be sworn at when he feels like swearing? and be flogged when he feels like flogging? It is all more than we know, and probably more than he knows. Clearly a most wretched, dilapidated, out-at-the-elbows and under-a-cloud Patriarch—not worth Forty Dollars per month! We should not wonder if he gave up Patriarching for life.

**HABEAS CORPUS.**

The Federal Constitution (Art. I, § 9) says: "The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

Of course, "in cases of rebellion or invasion," it may be suspended.

By whom?

The Constitution does not say; but it is manifest that some one or more must judge of the necessity and proclaim the suspension.

Is it the President? Is it Congress? Opinions have differed on this question; but no one ever suggested any other authority to suspend the writ than the one or the other.

Well: Congress, by law, has expressly devolved the duty of judging and acting in the premises on the President; and this for the manifest reason that, while Congress has alternations of activity and quiescence, the President is always of hand.

The President, in accordance with this act, has suspended the writ, so far as concerns Military matters. In other words, he suspends the power of our McCums and Leonards to baffle, by habeas corpus, the National effort to fill the ranks of the Union armies.

Deserters, spies, and all manner of riotous obstructers of the Draft, must hereafter face the Military authorities; they cannot be taken out of their hands by writ of habeas corpus.

Of course, they don't like this. Neither do the more malignant Copperheads. They don't like anything that tends to uphold the National authority and crush out the Slaveholders' Rebellion. But what do they propose to do about it?

"Father," said a restless youngster who didn't like his work and was anxious to ex-

change it for play, "the fish would bite superbly to-day."

"Well; let them alone, sonny, and they'll be sure not to bite you."

The suspension of Habeas Corpus will harm no one who obeys the laws and loyally upholds the National authority. The other sort must "assume a virtue if they have it not," and play the part of good citizens till the Rebellion is put down. That's all.

**THE DRAFT.**

In some of our City Districts, the time for drafted men to report is drawing to a close, and it may be well to call their attention to the position occupied by those who fail to report.

Under section 13 of the law, any person failing to report on or before the day named in his notice must be deemed a deserter. Under the decision of Judge-Advocate-General Holt, as given in circular No. 82 of the Provost-Marshal-General, a person who fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, may still go before the Board of Enrollment and prove that he is not liable to do military duty; but, if on hearing his claim the Board decides that he is liable, he must then give his personal service. He cannot then be allowed to furnish a substitute, nor to pay \$300 therefor.

All the Boards give a reasonable furlough to those who report in time, for the purpose of enabling them to procure substitutes.

In the VIIIth District (Capt. Manierre), we are informed that no notices were given to drafted men to appear at a later date than the 21st of this month; and up to last night, out of 3,075 drafted, 1,851 had reported—leaving 1,224 still to appear. It is the intention of the Board in this District to give public notice of the time when those who shall have failed to report shall be deemed to have become deserters.

Let no man suppose, because he has not been personally served with a notice, that he can escape responsibility. It is the duty of every man drafted to appear, however he may have received information of his being drafted, whether through the newspapers or otherwise. It has come to our knowledge that, in many instances, children and servants have destroyed the Marshal's notices, in order to keep them from the parties to whom they were addressed.

We believe that, in every case where it was possible, the Marshals in this city have caused personal service of the notices to be made; in other cases, the notices have been left at the residences respectively of the persons enrolled.

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.**

The Hancock House, the umbilical scar of the cord that held our city to the past, is vanishing like a dimple from the water.

I read to-day a letter from Gen. Unconditional Surrender Grant, who cut the umbilical cord of secession at Vicksburg, and in this letter he says, &c.

Mr. Deane's Speech at Syracuse.

The Alabama always keeping the umbilical connection with England, out of whose womb she sprung, and never losing the original nationality stamped upon her by origin, so that at this day she is a British pirate ship—precisely as a native-born Englishman, sailing on the high seas, and never naturalized abroad, is a British pirate subject.

—We trust that Dr. Holmes will see in this little collection the force of a bad example. It is all very well for the Doctors, when they get together, to air their technicalities over their wine, and we happen to know that the Autocrat has an exceedingly funny way of doing this; but if the above sort of thing is to go on, we have frightful apprehensions of medical metaphor which will be likely to keep ladies at least out of the lecture-rooms.

*The Buffalo Courier* says: "The Constitution of the State of Indiana plainly prohibits voting by persons out of the State, so that the dodge of sending in regimental polls to swell the Abolition vote, is impossible in that State. The Black politicians are much troubled thereat, and anticipate a Democratic triumph this Fall."

—The above is foggy; but it shows plainly enough that *The Courier* understands that the fewer the soldiers who vote, the better is its party's chance for success. And that is just what Gov. Seymour and his party defeated the bill to secure the Right of Suffrage to the legal voters of our State who shall next November be absent fighting for the Union.

*The Ohio Statesman* announces ex-President Fillmore, Washington Hunt and Horatio Seymour as "invited and confidently expected" to attend and address a Vallandigham meeting at Columbus on Monday next. Guess not.

**Letter of Acceptance of the Hon. Francis Thomas.**

The following is the letter of the Hon. Francis Thomas, accepting the nomination of the Unconditional Union Convention, which met in Hagerstown on the 3d inst. It will be seen that Mr. Thomas accepts unconditionally, on the basis of the resolutions adopted, and pledges his support to the measures of the Administration necessary and proper for quelling the Rebellion:

To CHARLES E. TRAIL, L. E. FRANKLIN, JOHN J. GREECE and S. W. DORRIS, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter notifying me of my nomination by the Unconditional Union Convention, recently convened at Hagerstown, was received to-day.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, and, in the event of my election, the resolutions adopted, by the Convention will be a guide to my conduct, as they are in perfect accord with my own feelings, principles, and purposes.

Although often, very often, honored by the confidence of the people of Western Maryland, no remuneration ever offered for my acceptance has stirred